

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

Capture of Bajazid Without a Battle.

## TURKEY CLOSES THE DANUBE.

Austro-Hungarian Antipathy to Russia Openly Declared.

## WILL ENGLAND REMAIN NEUTRAL?

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 3, 1877.

No important changes have occurred in the military situation. The Russian advance guard and Turkish gunboats have been within easy range without firing. We have the singular anomaly of two hostile forces apparently unwilling to assume responsibility for beginning the fray. The Roumanians assert that Turkish gunboats seized in the Danube seventeen corn laden barges belonging to Greek merchants. The Turkish fleet has resumed the bombardment of Fort St. Nicholas, near Port. The Russian forces from Alexandropol have occupied Zlama and Etkava. The Turkish posts on the Asiatic frontier have mostly surrendered without a blow. The Russians find the population in Asia everywhere very friendly. A squadron of irregular cavalry has applied for permission to enter the Russian service, and surrendered its standard.

## IN ASIA MINOR.

An official Russian despatch from Tiflis announces that the Turkish garrison, numbering 1,700, abandoned Bajazid on Monday and withdrew to Alinda Heights, leaving a large quantity of ammunition. The Russians occupied the town. The Amors of Bokhara and Kashgar have, it is said, declared their intention of sending the heirs to their respective thrones to St. Petersburg to form an alliance with Russia. Letters from Erzerum give the following particulars of the Turkish forces in Armenia:—“The Fourth Turkish army corps, stationed in Asia Minor, under the command of Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha, has its headquarters at Erzerum, which is garrisoned by 25,000 men. At Kars there are 28,000, at Ardahan 12,000, at Baskoty 4,000, while 7,000 are distributed between Alashkurt and Karakulak, 4,000 among the Pashli villages, and Bajazid is occupied by 4,000 men. These letters are dated before the capture of the latter place. This estimate does not comprise the Circassians, Kurds and the militia which has been called out. If all the Circassians obey the summons of the Porte, they would furnish a contingent of more than 15,000 men. The Kurds do not number above 4,000, all cavalry. The militia should furnish about 25,000 men. The Turks themselves admit the capture by the Russians of Bajazid, but claim that it is an unimportant fortress, dilapidated and almost defenceless. Sensational reports are circulating of great losses to the Russian advance guard through fever and fatigue.

**TURKEY CLOSES THE DANUBE.**  
The British Foreign Office publishes a despatch from Mr. Layard announcing that the Turkish commander on the Danube has been empowered by the Porte to close the river to all navigation, to detain on requisition neutral vessels subject to indemnification, or order them to repair to or leave certain ports under penalty of total confiscation, or adopt any measures rendered necessary by military exigencies.

**HUNGARY WANTS TO KNOW.**  
In the Hungarian Diet yesterday Deputy Somasch asked the government whether it intended to treat the advance of the Russians into Turkey with indifference? and, if so, whether it relied upon the guarantees it had received as a sufficient protection to Austro-Hungarian interests in every eventuality? He also asked what steps had been taken or were contemplated to maintain the freedom of commerce on the Lower Danube and to guard Hungarian traders against losses arising from the stoppage thereof.

**THE CONVENTION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ROMANIA.**  
The convention between Russia and Roumania for the transit of the Car's army is considered by Austro-Hungary as a breach of neutrality, and the impression it has caused is such that, from the aspect of affairs, it seems doubtful whether the government will be able to resist much longer the manifestations of public opinion in favor of intervention. The press has never been so violent in its language toward Russia.

**ROMANIA IN DISTRRESS.**  
The Wiener Presse states that “Austria will soon issue a declaration of neutrality.” A proposal has been started in the Parliamentary clubs of Vienna to ask the government whether due provision has been made for military protection of the Transylvanian frontier, so as to forestall any sudden Russian invasion. A diplomatic rupture between Turkey and Roumania is imminent and will be followed by declarations of war. Eight thousand men of the Russian advance guard are expected at Bucharest tomorrow. Grave complaints are made of requisitions on the Roumanians. It is rumored a resolution will be arrived at in the Chamber to vote on the question of an alliance with Russia. Herr Somasch's interpellation is unanimously approved by all parties in the Hungarian Diet.

**ASTORIA AND ROMANIA.**  
The Eastern Dispatch says the Russian and Turkish circulars will not be answered by Austro-Hungary, as an opinion regarding the justice of the cause of either belligerent would be useless. The New Free Press, of Vienna, believes that should the Porte persist in its design of expelling Russians from Turkey the Austrian government will not send an Ambassador to Constantinople. A special despatch from Vienna to the Manchester Guardian says:—“It is stated that Roumania will declare war against Turkey.”

**AS OMBROUS OMISSION.**  
In a leading article, the Daily Telegraph points to the omission from the declaration of neutrality, issued by the British government on Monday, of a paragraph which appeared in the declaration issued on the outbreak of the Franco-German war. The declaration then published contained the following:—“We are firmly persuaded that determined to abstain from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between those sovereigns, and to maintain peaceful and friendly intercourse with each of them.”

“This omission,” says the Daily Telegraph, “can hardly be accidental, nor, under the exceptional circumstances of the present war, could the government be expected to bind the country to an unconditionally pacific course.”

**EGYPT AND THE PORT.**  
The Paris Patrie publishes the text of the Khedive's speech to Egyptian notables. The Khedive says notwithstanding the Porte's desire for peace, Russia has declared war. It is important that Egypt should send troops to Turkey. The Notables have been overruled, so that the Minister of War may know the strength of the contingent he can send. The estimates do not admit our furnishing the full number required, and it is necessary to resort to exceptional resources. The

**SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.**  
St. Louis, May 2, 1877.  
Edgar M. Moore, the boy who shot and killed Mabel Hall, a ballet girl at the Theatre Comique, about a year ago, and who was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged June 1, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Phelps to imprisonment for life.

## THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE AND ASIA MINOR.



## THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.

The progress of the Russian columns in Armenia has been marked by singular good fortune up to the present. With an extended front they have swept forward from the coast of the Black Sea to the Persian frontier, meeting scarcely any opposition from the Turks. In reflecting on this remarkable movement several important points present themselves, as indicating pretty clearly the relative strength and morale of the belligerents. Without a preponderance of force the Russians could not undertake the invasion of Turkish territory from so many widely separated points. A concentration of the Turks against any of the advancing Russian columns would place before the latter not less than 40,000 men, with all the advantages of a chosen battle ground and the difficulties of the country. It is, therefore, safe to presume that each Russian column numbers at least 30,000

## MEXICO.

**A CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIAZ TO BE INAUGURATED ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER—ESCOBEDO TO TAKE THE LEAD—CORTINA AGAIN COMING TO THE FRONT.**

**SERVA PREPARING.**  
Servia has concluded a loan of 12,000,000 francs with the French Union Commerce Bank. Recruits are still arriving at Belgrade and the formation of a volunteer corps to accompany the Russians is spoken of. The Archduke Albrecht will extend his tour of military inspection to Dalmatia.

**NOW LET THE UNITED STATES PROTECT THEM.**  
Lord Loftis, the British Minister at St. Petersburg, yesterday notified the Russian government that in consequence of its intention to expel Russians from Turkey, the Porte had abandoned the idea of placing Turkish subjects remaining in Russia under British protection. The Russian government, which had already accepted British protection for the Turks, replied that the Turks would nevertheless continue to receive the protection of the laws. The Czar left Kischineff for Bender at eleven o'clock Tuesday night.

**VON MOLTKE'S SPEECH.**  
The Prussian Correspondence of Berlin says General Von Moltke's recent speech concerning French armaments was intended to clearly and resolutely direct the attention of Germany to facts which, notwithstanding the undoubtedly pacific tendency of our policy, call upon us to continually observe the greatest military vigilance.

**THE NORTH GERMAN GAZETTE.**  
The North German Gazette says Bismarck, upon reading Von Moltke's speech, immediately intimated his complete concurrence. It is supposed the Emperor's visit to Alsace is connected with a definite settlement of measures to counterbalance the concentration of French troops on the frontier. The Emperor William was warmly cheered yesterday while visiting the various parts of Strasbourg.

**SMALLPOX IN LONDON.**  
There were eighty-nine deaths from smallpox in London last week.

**MR. WASHBURN, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, RETURNED TO PARIS YESTERDAY.**  
In the Bankruptcy Court yesterday application was made for a receiver to the estate of John S. Clarke, the well known American comedian. The Charles Cross Theatre, probably, was the cause of his failure.

## ISRAELITES OF ROMANIA.

## ACTION FOR THEIR PROTECTION REQUESTED FROM PRESIDENT HAYES.

A despatch from the Board of Delegates of American Israelites waited upon the President to-day. Hon. Benjamin F. Pickens addressed the President in behalf of the persecuted Hebrews of Roumania, and recorded Wolf, Vice President of the Board, presented a written statement respecting the recent barbarities practiced on the Jews of Galicia, Roumania.

**REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.**  
The President appeared deeply touched by the unhappy condition of the helpless people and referred the despatch to Secretary Evarts, whom he requested to take such action as the exigency requires.

**INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY EVARTS.**  
Persons to this advice the despatch called on Mr. Evarts and held quite a protracted interview. It was suggested that the American Consulate at Bucharest, assisted since Mr. Pickens' return, be revived, and that gentleman strongly requested the appointment of Dr. Adolph Stein, who had acted as vice-consul during his residence at the Court of Prince Charles, to be United States Consul. The despatch also urged the Secretary of State to cable our ministers at Vienna, Constantinople and St. Petersburg, requesting them to set in motion a committee of inquiry of those powers in endeavoring to repress further atrocities. Mr. Evarts took the subject under consideration, and will, no doubt, act promptly.

## MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1877.

Information has been received at the State Department to the effect that two vessels have recently left Spain, one with 300 and the other 200 troops on board, to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba.

## CHINESE LABOR IN CUBA.

## THE PLANTERS ORGANIZING A SOCIETY FOR THE IMPORTATION OF CHINESE.

A letter from Havana, dated April 23, contains the following:—“A meeting of planters took place on the 27th in the mansion of the Marquis of Alava with the object of discussing a plan for the formation of a society for importing Chinese laborers in the island. The meeting lasted about four hours and came to a definite arrangement, particulars of which are yet unknown. The capital required is fixed at \$2,500,000, half of which has been subscribed already. Planters are invited to subscribe within thirty days.”

## ROBBING THE MAILS.

Boston, May 2, 1877.

James J. R. Lonsdale, a clerk in the newspaper department of the Post Office here, was arrested to-day for stealing a package of thirty-two letters. He was taken before Commissioner Hallett and held in the sum of \$5,000 for examination on Saturday next.

## STEALING THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.

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Chief Special Agent Parker, of the Post Office Department, is in receipt of a telegram announcing the arrest this afternoon of F. C. Deems, a clerk in the Boston Post Office, with thirty-two stolen letters in his possession, addressed to the American Board of Foreign Missions. Remittances from a number of religious bodies throughout New England have failed to reach this Board during the past few months, and there has been some suspicion of the perpetrator of the thefts. The Boston special agent reports that Deems is now ascertained to be the man. His possessions appear to have been confined almost exclusively to these missionary contributions.

## A CHARGE OF FRAUD.

## NEW YORK MERCHANTS INSTITUTING CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Pittsburg, Pa., May 2, 1877.  
To-day John Stratton, of the firm of Stratton & Storm, tobacco merchants of New York, had the members of the firm of Weyman Brothers arrested for obtaining money by false pretences. A day or two ago Weyman Brothers, who are extensive manufacturers of tobacco in this city, failed, with liabilities estimated at \$200,000. Mr. Stratton alleges that the Messrs. Weyman obtained from their firm \$4,000 in money. It was on the 23d of April that Weyman Brothers wrote to Stratton & Storm a letter asking for \$4,000 or \$5,000, in which they stated, “We will make no promise we cannot fulfil.” The prosecutors answered by telegraph that if the defendants would send their checks for the amount in time to deposit them on April 30 they might draw for \$4,000; whereupon the defendants on April 25 drew on the New York firm for \$4,000, and wrote them a letter stating that they would deposit the checks in time for deposit on April 30. Upon receipt of this letter and upon the faith of this promise, the New York firm paid the draft. On April 26 the defendants again drew on the New York firm for \$1,600, and wrote them a letter stating that they would send the checks on Friday, the 27th, which would reach the New York firm on Saturday, the 28th. This \$1,600 draft was also paid by Messrs. Stratton & Storm. It is now claimed that the defendants never sent the checks, and that they never intended to send them, but, on the contrary, wrote a letter to the New York firm on the 28th, in which they said that they could not send same, and thereupon made a voluntary assignment.

## HOTEL BURNED.

GENESEE, Ill., May 2, 1877.

Last night the Genesee House here, a large three story hotel, was burned. Loss \$35,000; insured for \$18,000. The boards lost property worth about \$5,000. Nothing was saved.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

## MEDALS FOR CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS.

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The Canadian Commission for the Centennial Exhibition have each been presented by the Government with a gold medal and an address in recognition of their services at Philadelphia.

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## CLOSURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The Newfoundland Legislature will be prorogued on Thursday.

## TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

Measures have been passed for extensive telegraph lines to Trinity and Bonaville and making surveys in other portions of the island.

## SUDDEN DEATH.

TORONTO, Ont., May 2, 1877.

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The bonded debt of the company on December 31, 1875, was \$26,250,000; on December 31, 1876, it was \$26,000,000. As compared with 1875 the gross earnings show a decrease of \$485,000, or nearly thirteen per cent. The operating expenses show a decrease of \$105,663, or nearly ten per cent. The net earnings show an increase of \$471,443, or nearly thirteen per cent.

The new Board elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:—William H. Vanderbilt, President; Augustus Schell, Vice President; E. S. Worcester, Secretary and Treasurer; C. F. Leland, Auditor; John Newell, General Manager; Charles F. Rice, General Superintendent, and L. H. Clark, Chief Engineer.

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